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DISPUTED SECTION 22.

ONSLAUGHT ON M'KINLEY BY NEW ENGLAND AND THE CA-NADIAN PACIFIC.

Want the Discriminating Buty of the Bingley till Removed - Their Propositions Over-turned by Facts-The South and the G. A. R. -Bradley Johnson and Some Recent History.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The President, upon resuming business at the White House, is to experience a decided relief from the monotony of distributing patronage. All New England and certain Minnesota and Chicago interests are preparing to precipitate themselves upon him and demand that he shall either restrain the Attorney-General in his opinion touching the 10 per cent. discriminating duty against Canadian railroads or virtually recommend the repeal of that section of the new tariff law which contains this excellent feature.
It is certainly a very cool proposition, and the

general belief is that the President will so regard it, that the author of the McKinley tariff shall, as one of his first official nets, lead an at-tack on the Dingley tariff chiefly in the interest t a foreign corporation which is essentially and fatensely anti-American-as cool, for example, as the Canadian snows above the Arctic circle. But those who are conducting this business are fully equal to all its requirements. They will march up to the President, who is the embodiment of protection to all American interests, and say with the composure of a brazen image:
"Mr. McKinley, protection is a good thing, within proper bounds. But don't you honestly think that it is carrying the principle too far when it seeks to prevent the Canadian Pacific Railroad from enormous'y benefiting New England and a portion of the Northwest by successfully competing with all American lines in the bonded trade of the continent! That is what these friends of yours think who are from Soston and Portland, Minneapolis and Chicago. We hope it will not still further prejudice you against the form of free trade which we are advocating to know as you must, that some of us are paid liberal fees for thinking so."

in view of the formidable size and extended ramifications of the powerful lobby which is organizing to overthrow the section of the tariff under consideration, the shouting of this company that the section was the plain work of some cunning lobbyists is as cool as such a case can be. Of the same character is the cry throughout New England at the mere idea that the section which they condemn may forcibly the section which they condemn may forcibly restore trade to American ships. That portion of the country has been for years proclaiming such restoration to be a matter which the Republican party should adopt as a cardinal principle but now that it looks as if a radical step in that direction had been taken, the oratory against it from that quarter resounds throughout the land.

And few of them seem to have thought of the fact that the National Republican platform and the President's letter of acceptance covered ground very nearly identical with this section as many are now construing it.

And few or them seem to have thought of the fact that the National Republican platform and the President's letter of acceptance covered ground very nearly identical with this section as many are now construing it.

There is reason to believe it was put into the bill expressly to carry out the utterances of platform and President.

The question, long at issue, has now assumed such unexpected prominence, and some phases of it have received such effective treatment in the Dingley tariff, that the general expectation here is that the whole subject will command extended attention in the President's message. Hecause of this belief he is to be best by the strongest influences which the vast interests involved can send to Washington. Indeed, it appears from private correspondence that he has not been allowed to dails his variation without having this plea of the Canadian Pacific and its beneficiaries for free trade in American interests thrust upon him. As a preliminary step to his return the subject has also been crowded upon members of the Cabinet, with a view of enlisting them in advence as allies.

Marked articles in the New England press are pouring into Washington, which come much bearer to manifesting the true lynching spirit toward Eastern Congressmen than is thoroughly compatible with the known principles of that section. The articles from friendly Administration sources in Chicago are still more free, as might be expected from a city where real lynching occurs in the outlying wards. Everything that is heard here from New England, or which reaches here from that quarter, is argument from a strictly sectional view.

The basis upon which the cry rests that the disputed clause was sneaked into the triff bill was swept away by the fact that all conference report which was in print before him. Still the cry. It was all atrick, continues it is a good one to raise a dust with. Equally devoid of foundation is the claim of the parliamentary law, it has been a dead rule for many years in Congressional practice. Addition

broad argument on the merits of the case has been brought orward. Thus far, the weapons of attack are technicalities. Besides those named above are others, alike weak, of which it is asserted the courts will take notice. One is that when the case is judicially heard the Judges will let Congress know a few things for its future guidance. Except for these declarations as to what the courts will do, there could be no excuse for referring here to the well-known lines upon which judicial hearings, touching the validity of lexishation, proceed.

Even if the rule relating to conferences in all its old effectiones were still in force, those afflicted ones who are loudly threatening to carry the case into the courts would have no ground to stand on. The journal of the two houses, showing that the conference report was adopted, that the bill passed, and the attested copy with the signatures of the Speaker, the Vice-President, and the President, would be the controlling evidence before the court as to the intent of Congress Parliamentary law, as all know, undoubtedly requires a quorum for the transaction of business. But no session of Congress passes in which important business is not done with the knowledge of all present that no quorum is in the chamber. If the journal shows that no question was raised as to a quorum, the courts do not go behind the journal to investigate. So the lancuage of the clause affecting the Canadian Pacific will stand as law with the courts. There may be various questions of interpretation for judicial decision. But that is courts. There may be various questions of in-terpretation for judicial decision. But that is

other matter. What is now most feared by the principals and exectional beneficiaries of the Canadian adthe sectional beneficiaries of the Canadian ad-vantages over American trunk lines is that the President, either by executive action or by strong recommendations to Congress, or both, will see fix public attention upon the existing disr. finations against American transconti-nents trade as to compel legislation which will break them up, if executive order cannot wholly accomplish it.

break liem up, if executive order cannot wholly accomplish it.

From all the talk which has been directed at the Atterney-General's office, and heard about town, from the agents of those concerned, it is evident that President McKinley is regarded as a very uns ife adviser of Congress, and an extremely uncertain executive friend, touching such business as the Canadian railways are engaged in. There is a fear, which amounts to belief, that he is in the broadest sense a protectionist of every American interest, and that he will see no reason to overlook our vest railway interests while seeking to foster every branch of manufactures, to assist labor and to help the farmers.

one who have made a long study of this tion with a view of estimating the annual of business to American lines through the intages granted Canadian roads to do Ameroccome the carrier of a large share of American connectice along our northern border. In a sense they argue that it is as if Canada were conducting a coast trade along our upper boundary. Englant is shut out from this branch of our trade along the Atlantic seaboard, the Gulf of Mexico, and our Pacific coast; but upon our long land boundary, from one ocean to the other, it carries a large share of our commerce in cars instead of skips. They point out that this is reg rued as just the thing by New England, that the one who questions it is viewed as an enemy to that section, and they ask: "What would lose New Lugland citizens who carry its Immense oost trade think of a proposition from any quarter to open that to English vessuis! Why, then, should our border commerce be free to Luglish cars!"

Upon the return of the President he will be set upon by all the influences, direct and indirect, which the Canadian Pacific can command. The one satisfactory thing about the situation is what all admit, namely that the question has how become as well as the situation has

rage "and "smeaking legislation" do not expect the states quo aste Dingley to be recetablished.

Gen, Bradiey T. Johnson is an anachronism. Every fact of the Southern situation—lifthere be any Southern situation apart from the American situation—loudly proclaims himso. Perhaps nothing can illustrate better or more stronely emphasize this fact, or more clearly show the real sentiments of Southern veterans, than the experience of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission in its dealings with the executive and legislative authorities of each of the Southern States, and with large numbers of inituential Confederate soldiers.

This park project was first called publicly to the attention of the veterans of both armies in September, 1889, at a joint meeting in Chattanooga, where over 5,000 participated, each side being equally represented. Formal organization for the work took place the second day. The occasion was marked by one of the largest barbecues ever held in the South. It was prepared unfer the direction of Confederates to welcome Union veterans. There were plates at the tables for 12,009, and even these did not accommodate the crowd. Gen. Johnson, when he sums himself up, should note the fact that this was eight years ago. It was not only a numerous but an influential gathering of prominent soldiers. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, with Gen. Rosecrans, its President, and all of its leading members, were present. Gov. Gordon of Georgia, ex-Gov. Marks of Tennessee, and many of the leading State officials of both States were active participants. The representatives of the Army of the Cumberland were met by the foliowing Confederate Organization, New Orleans: Confederate Cavalry Association, New Orleans; Confederate Cavalry Association, New Orleans; Confederate Cavalry Association, New Orleans; Tennessee State Association Confederate Veteran & Shoubyville; J. B. Palmer Bivouac, M. shville; Confederate Chemp, Chattanooga.

The spirit which actuated this great company of Southern yeterans

Paimer Bivouse, Sholbyville; J. B. Paimer Bivouse, Murresesboro; Zoilleoffer Camp, Knoxville; Veleran C. S. Cavalry Association, Louisiana, and N. B. Forrest Camp, Chattanoga.

The spirit which actuated this great company of Southern veterans is well illustrated by pasages from the speech of Gov. J. B. Gordon, than whom a more prominent Confederate soldier or one with a more brilliant field record does not live to-day. In opening the exercises, in his capacity as Governor of Georgia, he said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW SOLDIERS OF BOTH ARMIES: On this anniversary morning the South salutes you with uncovered heads, with open arms, and earnest, honest hearts. She cannot receive you with costly and imposing ceremonials, but with simplicity of speech and patriotic purpose she gladity greets the brave and generous of each army and of every section. To this renowned battleground, made memorable by your prowess and hallowed by American blood, she bids you welcome. The South congratulates the whole country that these historic plains, where twenty-six years ago you met in deadly sectional conflict, are now to become the scene and witness of your joint pledge or restored and enduring fraternity. She congratulates the republic that here, where the North and the South marshalled their boets for battle, these hosts now meet in living, lasting brotherhood, united in the bonds of mutual respect and conflict, so the proper of this section hall with plensure the coming of all my who have borne themselves bravely on the field of duty, but they fling wide their open doors and greet with a thousand welcomes those who in war were brave and in peace are both generous and just.

"To you, Gen. Rosecrans and solders sympathy in my heart. Speaking for those I am calied to represent, I bledge their earnest co-operation in the sacred mission which convenes you and in all thinrs which pertain to the peace, welfare, and unity of the American people. In their name I proclaim their eternal fealty to the American Constitution, which is their pr

son. Finley. McLawa, Robertson, Bishop, Ellison. Capers, and Law.

While this Memorial Association soon gave place to the present plan under which the Secretary of War, acting by authority of Congress, is establishing this park, all of the gentlemen prominent at the outset have continued to give active and enthusiantic support.

The Chickamanga Pork Commission has for the past six years had close personal association with Confederate veterans in large numbers from each of the Southern States. Each of these States, either through action by their Governor from cannot be considered to the Southern States. Each of these States, either through action by their Governor between the States, either through action by their Governor between the States, either through action by their Governor between the States, either through action by their Governor between the States, either through action by their Governor between the States, either through action by their Governor between the States, either through action by their Governor between the States, either through action by their Governor between the States, either through action by their Governor between the States, either through action by their Governor between the States, either through action the States and the Treation of the States and the Treation of the States and the Treation of the Secretary of War for action.

The key note of this wide and earnest union of veter-ans was struck eight years ago by Gen. Gordon in his patriotic address, and the friendly sentiments then announced have been attendily strengthening ever since.

Jugged by the sentiments and actions of the large body of influential Southern veter-ans whas struck eight years ago by Gen. Gordon in his patriotic address, and the friendly sentiments then announced have been attendily strengthening ever since.

Jugged by the sentiments and actions of the large body of the South, and the Chick analyze Commission, and ant only with the Chick analyze Commission, and ant only with the Chick analyze Commission, and

WHEAT FROM THE YUKON.

It Was an Accidental Product of Cudaby and

to of Fatr Quality. OTTAWA, Sept. 4.-The Department of the Interior has received from Mr. Ogilvie, the Doninion surveyor now in the Yukon country. bunch of wheat bearing the following inscription on a card: "Grown at Fort Cudaby from accidental planting in the autumn of 1895. All from one root and cut fourteen inches above ground, on Sept. 7, 1896. Aug. 27, min temp., 31.8°; Aug. 31, min. temp., 27.2°; Sept.

1, min, temp., 27.1."

This is probably the first wheat ever grown in the Yukon, and though not of the highest grade, it demonstrates what may be done.

The detachment of mounted police starting on the overland trip will follow the beaten trail used by the force to the Peace River. They will take a train of pack horses and dogs, as their provisions are abundant, it not being expected that they will be able to make the full journey this year. The probability is that they will have to winter on the road at some point beyond Fort Nelson. The police will be formed of picked men, who will be called upon to volunteer for the service.

The Interior Department has been advised that Mr. Jennings and his engineering party of about fourteen men have left Vancouver, to explore and report on an estimate for construction of a roadway, or narrow gauge railway, from Telegraph Creek to Teslin Lake. i, min. temp., 27.1"."

Will of Mrs. Rachel G. Skinner.

The will of Mrs. Rachel G. Skinner was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court in Brookofficial attention and final density at the lands of both President and Congress. And even those who talk loudest of "trickery" and "out.

David S. Skinner.

A 50 TO 1 TIP THAT FAILED.

IWO NOFICES AT HORSE RACING WHO CONSULTED A GYPSY.

Cut the Cards for Them and Named a Horse -The Horse Was Pronounced a Skate, and

So They Didn't Bet on It-But It Won. When Mr. and Mrs. Blank left New York two months ago for their summer vacation neither of them took any stock in occult theories or practices, and neither of them had ever made a bet on a horse race. Moreover, it had never occurred to them that there might be any connection between occultism and horse racing Their journey brought them home by way o a summer resort that happened at that particular time to be very much interested in horse racing. At the hotel where they stayed was a woman of intelligence who lectured and talked about occultism, read paims, and in other ways made herself an object of interest. She was of gypsy blood. Mr. and Mrs. Blank were interested in her, and when they decided to go to the races Mr. Blank said:

"Horse racing is a noble sport, my dear, and I am told that some men take advantage of it to gamble. I am opposed to gambling. To thoroughly enjoy a horse race, however, the spec tator should have a small wager on one of the horses that he thinks will be in this race. You know, every one who goes to Monte Carlo wagers a little something at the tables just to really appreciate the atmosphere of the place. This is not gambling. It is called seeing Monte Carlo. So with the races. We are going to see them. We will make a few small bets just

to get the local color."
"That will be pleasant," said Mrs. Blank and I will take care of all the winnings. I will use them for the mission fund or the Young People's Aid Society, or or well, perhaps for gloves. But you have frequently told me that you didn't bet on the races. How do you do it?"
"A friend of mine told me how it was done, The business is transacted through the librarians of the track. They are called bookmakers and I have heard that they were a very hard-working, industrious set of men. All that we have to do is to pick out the right horse

and they will pay us our bets." "Then we will ask the gypsy woman to tell "Then we will ask the gypsy woman to tell us the names of the winning horses," said Mra. Black, "and I think that I shall get a few pairs of six-button gioves when we return."

"I don't take much stock in that sort of thing," said Mr. Blank, "and I think that I had better rely on my own judgment, or rather on that of a friend of name who is here.

"I would rather rely on the gypsy," replied Mrs. Blank, "and as you know nothing about the horses I think that would be the better plan."

plan."

Mr. Blank couldn't oppose this suggestion without admitting a greater knowledge of race horses than was consistent with his dignity; "It's a gambie at the best," he said to himself softi;
The paimist and lecturer was averse to picking race norses, but at Mrs. Blank's carnest solicitation she consented to cut the cards for

"I may as well tell you frankly," she said, "that this is not in my tine, but I will do it just The cards were shuffled and cut with all due

The cards were shuffled and cut with all due solemnity and the gypsy announced that according to her calculations a horse cancel Louita would win the tace if he came in first.

"That is a five hame, and we will place a small bet on that horse," said Mrs. Blank. Mr. Blank and nothing, because all the other horses in the race were unknown to him.

"Fill look over the ground at the track," he thought, "and perhaps I'd back Louita and perhaps not. Like as not the horse is an old skate."

When the Blanks reached the track Mrs. Blank said that she would risk \$5 on Louita and not a cent more. Mr. Blank said that he would go into the ring and find out about the horse.

and not a cent more. Mr. Biank said that he would go into the ring and find out about the horse.

"What, Lonitat" exclaimed his friend the tipeter. "Notisense, Mr. Biank. You might as well throw away your money. You can see what the bookmakers think of Lonita. 50 to 1. Ship's Mate is the only horse in this race, and you will have to give such tig odds that it isn't worth while to bet. Lonita is a skate and outclassed."

times. A Paris correspondent says that wherever the President goes for a week or ten days there must be a bathbouse with all modern improvements. He refuses to stop even overnight in a house or hotel that has no bathroom. His hobby causes many persons inconvenience, for the bathroom is not a universal in-stitution in France as in this country. In fact, the provincial French towns are as barren of the provincial French towns are as barren of private bathtubs as most prairie villages in this country. Nevertheless the President holds fast to the bathtub as a condition precedent to his

country. Nevertheless the President holds fast to the bathtub as a condition precedent to his visit to any town or easile.

In the Presidential palace in Paris and in the castle at Fontainebleau, M. Faure had elaborate bathrooms fitted with the latest appliances and luxuries. In the castle at Rambolliet hast year the President caused 190,000 francs to be spent for bathrooms which he night use during his three or four weeks' residence there.

The President's passion for cleanliness has been a source of much vexation and industry at all the provincial prefectures which he has visited since succeeding M. Carnor. Usually on his excursions through the land he lodges at these prefectures, and, as none of them was provided with bathrooms when he began his tours, there has been a great bustling about to make good the deficiencies. A large bathbonse was built last year at the prefecture in Rennes, preparatory to his brief solourn there, and a similar house was erected at the prefecture in Valence this year in anticipation of his visit. The vigor with which the President is leading his movement for bath reform is said to have brought him many converts and to have given the republic.

Scerched on the Breeklyn Bridge.

Scorched on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Harry Vrisco, 21 years old, of 285 Third ave Court yesterday by Magistrate Wentworth for scorching on a bicycle on the Brooklyn Bridge. As he left the bridge to ran into James Speed of 63 fiftes assect, Brooklyn, who was crossing Park row.

RIGHT FROM THE LOOMS

—with but one small profit— the carpets we weave are de-livered to the consumer. Be fore adding the extra price

A big saving to you. Best Royal Wilto ns - - - \$1.25

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If you need any carpets, get them now—at any event before the end of September.

necessary because of the new tariff, our mills have directed us to close out some thousa nd rolls of goods now in stock.

3-Shoot Worsted V elvets, 75c to 95c New tariff prices | will be \$1.00 to \$1.50. - - 75c and 85c will be \$1.00 and \$1.25.

We've several grades of carpets we do not make, but carry in stock for customers who want them: Savonneries, \$1.10; Moquettes, 77ic.; Axminsters, 85c.

J. & J. DOBSON. 2 East 14th Str eet. New York. (PHILADELPHIA, 809-811 Chestnut St.)

CAPITALISTIC WHISKERS.

lomething Wrong, Apparently, with the Ideal of the Carlenturist.

"I wonder why it is," said a man who is always putting troublesome questions to himself, "that the average cartoonist or caricaturist looks upon side whiskers of one particular brand as a necessary adjunct of the capitalist !" Of course the man who never troubles himself about anything didn't know, but he was willing to learn if it wasn't too much bother.
"I am inclined to think that the late William

H. Vanderbilt must be responsible for it," explained the man who was in the habit of devising fool questions just to worry himself, "but I am not at all sure. If you will look at the cartoons in the illustrated humorous papers you will find that his brand of whiskers is the one that is favored whenever the artist finds it necessary to bring capital and labor together, and in fact whenever he introduces capital into his work at all. Sometimes he puts a George M. Pullman goatee on his plutocrat, but the Vanderbilt whiskers are the insignia of plain,

everyday capital. 'Now, what's troubling me is, why is it so ! Vanderbilt is about the only well-known capitalist in the list who ever wore what I may call the capitalist side whiskers, with the possible exception of ex-fox. Oliver Ames of Missachusetts. P. D. Armour of Chicagotends a little in that direction in the cultivation of his wilskers, but he trims tham closer than the cartoon list seems to think proper. Chauncey Depew, R. P. Flower, and Cornellus Vanderbilt, of course, favor hair on the sides of their faces; but they keep it clipped so short that they cannot be held even remotely responsible for the existence of the cash whiskers in modern art. The late George W. Childs of Philadelphia is another who might be added to this list. That makes four who favor, or have favored, a fleid with the crop cut rather short to two whose inclinations were to let it grow long, with Armour left on the fence. Now, why didn't these facts impress themselves upon the artists who were looking for something to convey the idea of wenith!

"When we put side whiskers out of our in-Vanderbilt is about the only well-known cap-

the course cycked in a still degree grave. Let us tarry the four spirit of discords of each that the course the batt to tarry the four spirit of discords of each that the course the batt to tarry the four spirit of discords of each that the course the batt to the course the batt to tarry the four spirit of discords of each that the course the batt to tarry the four spirit of discords of each that the course the batt to tarry the four spirit of discords of each that the course the batt to the course the batt to the course the batt to service again, the four spirit of discords of the course the course the course the batt to service again. The late of the course the course the course of the batt its service again. The late of the course the course of the battern of the course the course of the battern of the course of the battern of the course the course of the battern of the course of the course of the course of the battern of the course of the battern of the course of the co

"Even mustaches make a better showing in the field of capital than do side whiskers. There are the late A. J. Dravel and Russell Saze. M. H. De Young of San Francisco, Marshall Field of Chicago, Charles T. Yerkes, H. H. Porter, and John D. Rockefeller that I can think of without having to refer to a photograph album, ail of whom have cash and hair on the upper lip. Why should they get the go-by from the thought-less artist!" less artist f"
The man who had been lying awake nights to
The man who had been lying awake nights to

worry over the future of the illustrated weeklies paused as if expecting an answer.

"Give it up," answered the man who didn't give a continental anyway.

"As a matter of fact," persisted the troubled one, "the man with full side whiskers is usually the man of small means. While he isn't the laborer, he isn't usually the capitalist, either."

"Very likely," admitted the easy-going one.

"Then why not be accurated I I we are going out after a type, why not get one?"

The easy-going man shrugged his shoulders and the troubled one went off into a corner to worry some more over the contrariness of things in general and the slipshod way in which this world of ours is handled.

A PRINCE'S CRICKET BOOK.

Ranjitsinhji Puts Forth a Stirring Work in the

Great English Game. Prince Ranjitsinhji's "Jubilee Book of Cricket" has just been published, and it shows

that Ranjitsinhli takes cricket seriously. However, he does not disdain to brighten his pages with an occasional epigram, as when he observes "The placing of a field is like the losing of a seat in a Parliamentary election, it counts two on a division." It has been said that "Ranji," at the wicket, is like a cat batting, so extraordinary an impression of supple agility does he make. An other feline comparison is not inappropriate, for Rantitslabii playing cricket must be like a cat watching a mouse, for his eye doesn't seem to have missed the smallest point of the game. Some pictures in the book are vivid. There is one in particular of a batsman, the last hope of one in particular of a batsman, the last hope of his team, just at the moment when the bowler at the other end is about to discharge the ball. The rest of the story is in the Prince's words. There is a little worn and dusty hollow in the turf a couple of yards in front of the crease, and, if the ball lights on that, goodness knows what it will do. It may break either way or it may bump up flercely, and then one has to take care of one's head as well as one's wicket. Onward rushes the ball and fair and true it hits the dusty spot. The batsman has followed it every inch of its flight, and his muscles and his nerves turn to steel as it approaches. For the tiniest fraction of a second he loses sight of it in the rising dust, and in that time he endures what seems like a lifetime of painful doubt. But here it comes. It has taken an ugly twist toward the off stump. If the twinkling of an eye it will be crashing into the wicket. Short time remains to make the decision on which the honor of a county and the fame of a batsman depend. But "mid-off" has got just a little closer to the bowler than he ought to be; there is a tempting gap in the field. Forward goes the left leg of the batsman, down comes the bat with a straight, strong sweet, and away speeds the ball, a yard or so out of the resch of "cover point," who, accompanied by the peccant "unid-off," races valnly after it to the boundary, because of course, the man in the deep field, who ought to have been there, has been sent behind the wicket. As n is, four runs are scored, and the match is wor.

Joys such as these are worth living for, and worth reading in Prince Ranjitsinhji's book. his team, just at the moment when the bowler

CONCERNING CORKSCRE.VS.

Formerly the Greater Number Imported-Now Almost All Used in this Country Made Here. A man who had wondered how the twist got into the corkscrew found, of course that it was put there by machinery, and he learned also that such improvements have been made in this country in recent years in the manufacture of corkscrews that, whereas formerly the greater part of the corkscrews used here were imported from Europe, now nearly all the corkscrews used in this country are made here, and the production amounts to millions annually, for there are few articles of more common use.

There is now made a corkscrew with the screw

part of steel wire and the handle of wood, a very respectable sort of a corkscrew, that is produced so cheaply that it can be sold at retail for ! cents with a very fair margin of profit. Cork screws run from that up in price. There are now sold great numbers of corkscrews that are made, handle and all, of a single piece of steel wire. There is a tiny little corkscrew that is put up with patent medicines, a corkscrew with every bottle. This sort of wire corkscrew has for a handle a little loop or hoop just big enough to put a finger through. It is a little bit of a corkscrew, but perfectly effective for the use for which it is intended. If one bought a dozen bottles of a preparation with which such cork screws are packed he would get a dozen cork screws, but he need not fear that he is getting more than his share, or that he ought to return

kinds of bottled goods.

Formerly every hartender pulled corks just as everybody else did. Now very few pull corks in that manner. Almost every bar, and many other places where many bottles are opened, has a cork puller, of which there are various kinds and styles. The cork puller is secured to the bar. It has an attachment that cuts the wire off the bottle, and one by which the metal cap is removed. The neck of the bottle is then thrust into a holder, and by a single throw of a lever, or a half turn on a crank, the cork is drawn.

MARIE SEEBACH AND THE AGENT A German Story of an American Attempt t

The following story, which was published in German recently in connection with the death of Marie Scebach, the noted German actress shows very well the conception of American affairs which still prevails in Germany to a cer tain extent. Seebach was here more than twenty years ago, and it is scarcely possible that such an incident, as is described would have taken place then, but many such stories are told in Germany to-day as illustrative of American enterprise.

According to this reminiscence Marie Seebach

one day received a message that a gentleman wished to see her. She told the servant to send him to her drawing room in the hotel, and when he arrived he introduced himself as a certain Col. Smith. Then he plunged at the object of his visit, and said that he represented a certain well-known make of sewing machines.

"I have already heard," he said, "that you are a great artist. I want to find out if you are a good business woman as well. Do you want to make some money i'
"Oh. I've no objections to make to that," she said, "if it is possible in a perfectly correct she said. "If it is possible in a pericetry correct and dignitiod way."

"Oh, it's in the most correct way possible that I propose," the visitor continued, "and I offer you \$10,000 for doing it."

"What have I to do in return!" asked Section

"What have I to do in return I" asked Seebach.

"Nothing in the world," the Colonel replied, and as he noticed the expression of astonishment on her face he went on: "I told you that I came from a sowing machine company—one of the largest in the world. All that I demand of you in return for the \$10,000 is that as Marquerite in the spinning wheel scene from Faust. You will use one of our sewing machines instead of the wheel, and just keep it in motion for a few seconds. Then we would let hendbills drop from the gallery, saying that the machine used by Marie Seebach was made by our firm."

machine used by Marie Sectach was made by our flow.

The actress is said to have besitated for a second, but, in the end, her respect for Goethe's tragedy is described as the feeling which saved her artistic reputation.

This story is of a type that disappeared from general use forty years ago. It is of the kind told about P. T. Barnum in the earlier days of his career. But stories of the kind still pass muster in Europe, althouan a press agent who attempted anything of the kind in this country would soon lose his job.

The Roy. Father Kilnby Buried.

The funeral of the Rev. Michael T. Kilahy, late pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, at Hicks and Summit streets, Brooklyn. took place from that church yesterday morning. There were 120 priests at the solemn requiem mass, which was celebrated by Vicar-General McNamara. He was assisted by the Rev. Fathers John J. Meilon of the Caurch of Our lady of Victory, Thomas J. Carroll of St. Religiet's Chirch, and Henry F. Murray of Brentwood, L. I. The Rev. Father Philip Kenny of St. Peter's Church delivered a culogy.

HEARN

CLOSED MONDAY, LABOR DAU

READU ON TUESDAU WITH NEW STOCKS

AND

THE BEST VALUES

DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE THAT MONEG CAN BOD

New Dress Goods	
New Fancy Mixtures—silk mixed—six different combinations	.80
New Rough Cheviot Mixtures very stylish combinations——45 inch	.69
New Two toned raised effects	.89
New Boucle tufted Mixtures make handsome skirts and Children's Cloaks; real value 1.88	.98
Iridescent Poplin Cords and fine Silk Mixtures in illuminated effects	1.85
New Dielde	

All Wool and Silk and Wool Last season our stock was noted for great variety and stylish out terns-this year we will show even greater assortments and promise the handsomest styles

29 cts Plaids-10 varieties-39 cts Serge Plaids—6 styles— 49 cts Silk Mixed Plaids—46 inch 59 cts Green and Blue Cloth Plaids 69 cts.....Rich Silk and Wool Plaids 75 cts.....Poplin Plaids—a desen styles 98 cts Silk barred Poplin Plaids 1.09 Empress Cord Piz.ds-44 inch In Black Goods

we invite attention to a very complete line of PRIESTLEY'S FIGURED NOVELTIES, handsome fabrics of perfect black, high lustre, and that fine finish for which this manufacture is noted.

Prices-75 cts...... 85 cts 98 cts...... 1.29

Blankets Of Blankets we show the largest stock of any house White wool Blankets-70x84-usually known as Eleven-quarter 70x84......2.39 78x84..... Strictly All Wool White Blankets 72x84.....3.69 78x84... White California Blankets-ready shrunk-79x84-Two style borders Extra fine Californias -72x84strictly all wool-white and gray4.98

Linens and Towels

Where in all New York do you see such stocks of Towels, Towellings, and Table Linens as in our stores ?.....Of Towels sione we show nearly 300 styles-ell quelities, up to the finest Demask at \$1.25...... In Table Linens prices range from the lowest up to the fine satin Damasks at \$2.48. while in Napkins, Dollies, Table Seta, and Lunch Cloths there is variety to please every fancy and every pocket.

SOME SPECIMEN VALUES

Cream and White Damasks-Leaf and Set patterns-05 and 70 inch.... 33 Heavy All Lines Damasks

All Lipen Buffet Scarfs-11 yards long All Linen Crepe Towels-16x84 All Linen Barber and Bartender Towels-26 inch-dozen..... All Linen Hemmed Ruck and Knotted frings Damask Towels-84 Inch Extra large Huck Towels-14 toch also 40 inch Damask-Knot frings12 Full Bleached Twill Towelling-17 inch..... Extra Heavy All Linen Crasb-18 inch Bleached Honeycomb Roller Towels 24 yards long-ready for use Fancy Damask Stair Crash, 18 inch.....

Muslins and Sheetings

Confidence is the keynote to success Reliabilty of the goods we sell and certainty of finding grades as promised have made this department a ousehold word throughout Greater New Hork Before submitting quotations below, we would again impress with the qualities they represent goods of honest make and finish not made sightly with sterch to deceive the public

Pillow Cases-Bristol Milisneat hem-torn and froned-7 50x86 B 54x86 49×36 Sematitched Pillow Cases-Cable Millsmade for wear, not advertising purposes 49x36 94 50x36. 45x3611 54x8613 High-grade Ready-made Sheets -Triangle Mills --- no dressing --

Unbleached Muslinsyard wide-good and substantial Yard wide Bleached Muslinsone of the best makes for Underwear SHRETINGS -- One of the best makes known solid even thread-splendid for wear. BLEACHED 50 inch

PRICES WE NOW QUOTE ARE RESULT OF GREAT BUUING BEFORE

ADVANCE IN VALUES

Who sells Muslins and Sheetings as we del Who matches the values in Linens?

Who equals our offerings in Blankets?

Who gives such values in all departments?

Opening Sale of LACE CURTAINS

In addition to our great stock of Scotch, Rottinghous and Plah Ret Rovellies bought previous to Tariff changes, we offer

AN IMPORTER'S STOCK

SAMPLE PAIRS and SMALL LOTS IRISH POINTS and TAMBOURS

REPAISSANCE and MARIE ANTOINETTE

of exquisite dealgns and qualities which unexpectedly were offered us to close out, and which we bought at such reductions from value that

we can promise PRICES FOLLO ONE-THIRD LESS than you will find the same qualities

In any other house At 12.98 Real Lace Curtains value 19.08 At 10.98 Real Lace Curtains value 16.06 At 8.98 Real Lace Curtains value 12.98 At 7.98 Real Lace Curtains value 11.99 At 6.98 Real Lace Curtains value 16.98

At 5.98 Real Lace Curtains value 8.98 In all Curtains above specified designs are exceptionally rich, being of extra heavy raised and cushion work—net is the best quality made—if you paid fifty dollars per pair you could get

in connection with above We will offer

Two Thousand Pair Irish Point and Tambour Curtains

which have just been delivered us, and which cannot be replaced in quality and pelse when sold New Goods—New Designs. OUR STOCKS OF

NOTTINGHAM and SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS age the largest we have ever shown—800 styles to select from—3, 8's and 6 yards long——57 cents to 5,98

Flannels We will outdo our own best previous po more than twice as large as they have yet been and values such as brove anew that for Plannals

and other steples, "Hearns" to the piece. Here are some attractions in new goods: Fine Silk Emb'd Flannels— White and Cream—— service— Oilve Green——emb'd in Old Reco-Black Emb'd in Gold—

Light Blue emb'd in same color. New Fancy French Fiannels styles just opened-all colors worth .EB. New Buiting Flannels

Meached Canton Flannels ...

All Wool Skirt Patterns-Sow Fall Skirt Patterns border with scalloped edge.

> This week There will be a sale of Boys' Fine Suits

in sizes from seven to sixteen years! 4 \$3.98

This offering comprises double breast Suits of heavy Navy and Black Cheviots, Clay Diagonals, and Twill Serges, Brown. Gray and Tan Coverts, Tweeds and Cheviots, and a large assortment of rough and smooth effects in neat Plaids and Checks-perfect in fit and style-Jackets are lined with fine Italians and Serges-all stitching done in silk-buttons double

sewed-workmanship throughout the best. These suits will surprise those who think that bined unless they pay a tailor's price.

There will also be a sale of At 2.98 BOYS' MIDDY SUITS Entirely new effects in Fancy Mixtures and plain Navy, with contrasti collars of cloth or velvet, with silk embroiders

nobby, and just the thing to set off the little fellows New Caps and Hats New Weists and Pents

anchors or wide band trimmings to match-

Girls' Fall Garments

do not sell poor labrics that can benefit neither buyer nor seller. Girls' All Wool Cloth Reefers Empire back — braid trim'd collar and cuffs — 6 to 14 yrs Girls' Fine Cloth Beefers

Little Children's All Wool Reefers Navy, Brown and Red-sailor or sleahed collar-----braid trim..... Girls' New Cloth School Dresses-stylish plaids-fancy trim-6 to 14 yrs

Others-Fancy Mixtures with revers, ouffs

and collar of contrasting colors-6 to 14 yrs. 1.98 No Groceries, No Liquors, No Drugs sold in our Stores.